FOREIGN.

Four Days Later from Europe.

ARBIVAL OF THE UNITED STATES

By the new steamer United States, which arrived at New York on Wednesday morning last, having sailed from Liverpool on the 17th instant, we have four days later intelligence from Europe. The most interesting feature of the news is the attempt made against the authority of the National Assembly of France, by a portion thority of the National Assembly of France, by a portion of the populace, who seem to have acted under the instigation or direction of the Communist leaders. The attempt, however, signally failed, having been put down at once by the rally of the national guard in defence of the assembly. The disturbance began about one o'clock on Monday, the 15th of May, and all was quiet before seven of the same evening. We give below as full an account of this émeute as our space will permit. We shall endeavor to supply some further details of the news by this arrival to morrow:

shall endeavor to supply some further details of the news by this arrival to morrow:

Negotiations for peace between Denmark and Holstein, under the mediation of England, are in progress.

The Emperor of Aus. in has concluded an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Emperor of Russia, for the preservation of their respective countries.

There has been no disturbance in Ireland.

The late Lord Ashburton expired at 3 o'clock on Friday morning, May 12th, at Longleat, Warminster, Wiltshire, the scat of his youthful grandson, the Marquis of Bath, in the 75th year of his age. His illness, which it would appear principally arose from bodily debility, was of about ten days' duration.

Lordon, May 16.—The corn trade was dull, with a downward tendency.

downward tendency.

The official intelligence of the partial raising of the

The official intelligence of the partial raising of the Danish blockade was received in the city to-day with much satisfaction. It appears that all British captains arriving at Elsinore, destined for Prussian ports, but unable to reach their destination, will be at liberty to warehouse their goods either at that port or at Copenhagen, such property being considered by the Danish government as belonging to the depositors individually, and will not, as such. be in any way interfered with.

The blockade of the Prussian ports of Dantzic, Stralsund, Wismaf, Rostook, and Pillau, will be raised on the 16th instant. The harbor of Kiel, however, and the mouth of the Schleswig canal, near Holtenau, and Swinemunde, with the mouths of the Oder—viz: Wolgosh and Cammin—will be blockaded as at present. The North Sea will be left wholly free of navigation, including the Elbe and the Weser. The period for the departure of neutral ve-sels from the port of Swinemunde has been exten ed to the 20th instant; but between the 6th and the 10th instant, every vessel in harbor, thirty in number, had sailed. None of the German vessels at Copenha en laid under embargo have been condemned. The Danish government will desparch a steamer to acquaint the commanders of the Danish fleet at every place where the blockade has been enforced, of the new regulations entitled in conformity with the notices issued to the foreign embassies at Copenhagen.

It is reported, in accounts from Hamburg, that the metric of the particular of the proteign into Antwerp.

is from the Atlantic, destined to.

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It is reported, in accounts from Hamburg, that the metion of England in the affairs of Denmark and Schlesig-Holstein will be based upon the condition that the uchies, in preserving their union, would stand in the unies, in preserving their union, would stand in the unie position towards Denmark that Norway does same position towards Denmark that Norway does towards Sweden.

Money at Hamburgh continues abundant, and gold is quoted at 43 54. Bills on London and Amsterdam, at short time, were in demand.

The Commercial Bank of Antwerp will pay a fifth dividend of 10 per cent. to its creditors on and after the

The government of Hesse Darmstadt had laid before

The government of Hesse Darmstadt had laid before the chambers a project of law for the loan of 1,000,000 florins at 5 per cent., for the purpose of covering its war expenses, and for the construction of a railway.

Dublin, Saturday night.—Mr. Mitchell has been arrested and committed to Newgate for felony, under the anti-treason act. No bail; to be tried at the commission on the 20th inst. The indictments are founded on two articles in the United Irishman. The city is perfectly tranguil. There are other prosecutions.

were named the provisional government, it is said, have been arrested. This is one of those outbreaks of which we may expect many. Ambition is let loose by the destruction of the old power, and the only safety for the nation is in the great number and the conflict of rival ambitions. We anticipate from this outbreak no very disastrone. so no a recent occasion, declare the government to have consequences, if the alse as generated by it do not stimulate the government, on pretence of providing for the public safety, to take measures for permanently restraining the liberties of the people and permanently restraining the liberties of the people and permanently restablishing their own power. M. Emile Girardin, in the Presses seems to have been somewhat in the secrets of the insurrectionists, and therefore we presume the government was, at least, equally well informed. He begins his Monday's paper by saying: "The fate of liberty in France will perhaps be decided this day, (the 15th of May.) If the advictim government and the National Assembly evince a want of firmness—if they have not the resolution to reply peace, credit, and liberty to those who demand war, bankruptcy, and despotism—the revolution of February will have the fate of its eldest sister." Poland, let them be assured, is only the banner under which terror, which dares not show itself, lies concealed It concludes a long article thus: "The National Assembly to decree that the people of Paris hould order the rappel to be beaten be declared a traitor. The people appeared to be some what pactified by the proposition, but obstinately refused to leave the fail until the two decrees were voted.

This begins the day fixed for the debate on the Polish question. A procession, headed by the leaders of the tions. We anticipate from this outbreak no very disastrous consequences, if the alarms generated by it do not stimulate the government, on pretence of providing for the public safety, to take measures for permanently restraining the liberties of the people and permanently establishing their own power. M. Emile Girardin, in the Presse, seems to have been somewhat in the secrets of the insurrectionists, and therefore we presume the government.

Paris, Monday evening—5 o'clock.
This begins the day fixed for the debate on the Polish question. A procession, headed by the leaters of the clubs, went to the National Assembly to present a petition. There were very few troops on guard. The crowd forced their way into the ball of the Assembly, and, after a scene of great confusion, expelled the members; and Hubert, in the name of the people, declared the Assem-ble discolared

bly dissolved.

The rabble has been beaten, and the national guard are now collecting on all sides, crying "Vive l'Assemblée Nationale." It is said that Louis Blanc and a party of the leaders of the clubs have gone to the Hotel de Ville to propose a

The said that a committee of public safety has been reclaimed, composed or MM Louis Blanc, Albert, Leru Rollin, Flocon, Barbes, Blanqui, Hubert, and two their members of clubs.

The executive government is now sitting, and it is said will call the National Assembly together this evening.

From our correspondent. Six o'clock.-Paris is in a state of the greatest confu

Six o'clock.—Paris is in a state of the greatest confusion. The national guards and garde mobile are all called out, and many of them are crying out "Vive 'l'Assemblée Nationale; but the greater portion of them are not to be depended on.

It is said that the revolutionists have gone to the Hotel de Ville, and are attempting to establish a committee of public safety, composed of MM. Louis Blanc, Albert, Ledru Rollin, Flocon, Barbes, Blanqui, Hubert, and two other leaders of the clubs.

Ledru Rollin, Flocon, Barbes, Blanqui, Hubert, and two other leaders of the clubs.

On the other hand, it is announced that the executive government assembled, and is deliberating what is to be done. It is generally believed that the National Assembly will be again convoked this evening. The hall of the National Assembly is now in the possession of the national guard. On the approach of the national guard, the people made their escape at the doers and windows. It is not expected that the night will pass off without perious disorders.

Buchez, has just taken the chair. Paris is tranquil.

Bourse, Paris, Monday, May 15, 3 o'clock.—The disturbed state of the capital prevented speculation to-day, and very little business was done. Shortly after 2 o'clock the rumor was spread that the National Assembly had been invaded by the populace, and the consequence was a sudden fall, both in the rentes and shares.

had been invaded by the populace, and the consequence was a sudden fall, both in the rentes and shares.

National Assembly of Prance.

String of Monday.—At 12 o'clock, M. Buchez, the President, took the chair.

The President announced that he had received a number of petitions in favor of Poland, which had been forwarded to him by clubs and private individuals. He afterwards read a letter from the poet Beranger, tendering in its resignation in the most supplicating terms, which was accepted by the Assembly.

M. Wolowski was then called to the tribune to develope his motion relative to Poland. At this moment loud cries were heard from outside; and at the suggestion of a member that it was the daty of the Assembly to remain at their post at such a critical moment, the officers of the house were sent out to invite all the members in the hall of conference to join their colleagues, and in an instant all the benches were filled. M. Louis Blanc entered at that moment.

Here M. Degoisee, one of the questors, ascended the tribune, and said, that contrary to the express orders of the questors, the general-in chief of the national guard on duty in the palace to take off their bayonets and place them in scabbards.

M. Clement Thomas had risen to speak, when the public galleries were forcebly entered by men, carrying banners, and crying "Vive la Pologne". Several individuals

the questors, the general-in chief of the national guard and directed the soldiers of the moveable national guard and directed the soldiers of the moveable national guard on duty in the palace to take off their bayonets and place the in scabbards.

M. Clement Thormas had risen to speak, when the public galleries were forcibly entered by men, carrying barners, and erging "Virela Pologne": Several midviduals also penetrated into the hail by the shie doors, and annoys them was a captain of the artillery of the national guard, who were turned out by the members and officers of the house. The greatest confusion cancert, and the President was obliged to cover himself. Messrs barbes, Clement Thormas, and others occupied to train the content of the more and the president was obliged to cover himself. Messrs barbes, Clement Thormas, and others occupied to train the problem of the content of the protect of the house of the Austranas of the Austranas of the Austranas. In order to prevent the focurence of those acts of barbarity which have been persent an anong the antible of the antible of the nation of the austrance, by order of Radesky, on Roman subjects should an annays the was a fleated, by order of Radesky, on Roman subjects should an annays the was a fleated, by order of Radesky, on Roman subjects should an annays the was a fleated, by order of Radesky, on Roman subjects should an annays them was a captain of the artillery of the national part of the Austranas. In order to prevent the focurence of those acts of Radesky, on Roman subjects should an annays the was a fleated, by order of Radesky, on Roman subjects should an annays them was a captain of the artillery of the national control of the Austranas. In order to place the volution of the Austranas in the Captain of the Austranas in the Captain of the Austranas o

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DUBLIN, May 15, half-past 7 p. m.—The Queen v. O'Brien.—At half-past 0 o'clock the jury retired, and upon returning into court at ten minutes past seven, in formed the chief justice that not the slightest chance existed of their agreeing upon a verdict.

Crowds of people are waiting anxiously about the court, but without any attempt at disturbance.

Mr. Meagher's trial was proceeding yesterday, but the foreman announced in courd during the evening that there was no likelihood of their agreeing to a verdict.

**Westerday we had to refer to alarming rumors of war; to-day they are lost for the moment, by news of further great disturbances in Paris. According to the accounts we have received, an immense number of persons marched at eleven o'clock on Monday from the Bastile to the hall of the National Assembly, forced open the doors, and mingled with the deputies. In their name, or, as he said, in the name of the people, M. Hubert then declared the Assembly dissolved. By some of the self-elected deputies in their name, or, or a be said, in the name of the people, M. Hubert then declared the Assembly dissolved. By some of the self-elected deputies in their name, or, or a be said, in the name of the people, M. Hubert then declared the Assembly dissolved. By some of the self-elected deputies in their name, or, or a be said, in the name of the people, and the toops of the interpretation; and the proposal proposal

say a word he was menaced, and several even were struck by some ruffians standing near them. The President, Buchez, and M. Corbon, the Vice President, continued at their post, and were evidently afraid to adjourn, lest the people should take possession of the hall, and, as on a recent occasion, declare the government to have ceased to exist, and proclam another.

M. Barbara even remain fruithers attempts to address the

Assembly.

The President then put on his hat; and the representa

tives retired, leaving the multitude sole possessors of the hall. It was then 4 o'clock.

At the moment the courier left, it was stated that the national guards had possessed themselves of, and are protecting, the Chamber and the Hotel de Ville.

It is also reported that MM. Blanqui, Louis Blanc, Barbes, Raspad, Courtais, together with several other chiefs of the communist party, have proclaimed themselves a provisional government, and that they were immediately arrested.—London Telegraph.

mediately arrested.—London Telegraph.

Germany.

The Berlin correspondent of the Cologne Gazette states, on authentic information, that Russia has addressed a note to the Prussian cabinet, demanding explanations of the entrance of German troops into Jutland. There are also rumors affort of the establishment of a central provisional government at Frankfort. Two projects are proposed; the first is, that the provisional government is to consist of an archduke, (of Austria') a Russian prince, and another prince to represent the other States; the second plan is to intrust the reins of government to MM. Wessenberg, Camphausen, and Von Gagern.

The Borsenhalle, of Hamburg, states that the fort of Friederica, which was taken possession of by the Prussion troops, was bombarded by the Danish fleet on the morning of the Sth instant, and partly reduced to ashes.

Two new ministries have been formed at Vicana—one of public works, the other of agriculture and commerce.

Berlin, May 12.—The ministerial address, and royal and somewhat harsh reply of the King, calling back the Prince of Prussia, has created great sensation. Placards cover the walls and trees, condemning this measure. "The King," says one of them, "has recalled the Prince of Prussia. The ministers are responsible for this act. Let those who disapprove of it abstain from to-morrow's parade. The people are alone to decide upon this matter." A letter from Berlin, dated May 12, 8 p. m., says:

"An immease meeting is now going on at the Tzelten. The president of the Club Chapter declared the recall of

QUARTER PAST SIX.—The affair is at an end. At half-past five the clubbists went to the Hotel de Ville to proclaim a committee of public safety. The sational guards dispersed them without effusion of blood. The principal deaders are arrested. Blanqui, Barbes, Hubert, and the General Courtais, commandant of the national guards, are amongst those arrested. The Assembly has just met again. The President, Buchez, has just taken the chair. Paris is tranquil.

The Reuser of Prussia to be unlawful, and against the will of the people. [Loud acciamation.] He further proposed adequation of the whole assembly, some two or three thousand, to emissive, Camphansen, and demand the repeal of the king's order. The whole city is in a state of great excitement; and for the present, at least, the Prince of Prussia's return may be considered as hazardous for himself and the tranquility of the city, whose inhabitants are all pouring towards the Thier Garten.

Spain.

MADRID, May 8.

There has been no further disturbance. There were only thirteen prisoners shot yesterday evening, amongst whom were two retired officers, one of them so badly wounded that he was taken to the place of execution on a stretcher. The remainder, with three exceptions, were sergeants and privates of the Espana regiment. They were shot outside the gate of Alcala at 6 p. m. General Fulgosio expired at 6; he had been conveyed to his own house; and to-day's Gazette has a decree raising him to the rank of lieutenant general, for his services vesterday.

raising him to the rank of neutenance grant provides yesterday.

The Gazette also contains a circular from the home-office, in which Scaor Sartorius informs the political chiefs of the triumph obtained by the government the previous day, and attributes the soldiers of the Espana regiment taking part in the insurrection to their having been "victims of surprise and of foreign gold."

Rome.

Rome.
The Constitutionnel publishes the following from

Rome:

"We have already mentioned that the Pope had published a fresh declaration of his sentiments, which, far from quering public irritation, has only tended to increase it. In this fresh decument, his Holiness insists withgreat energy on the impossibility, in his present situation as a pacific Prince and Father of the Faithful, of consenting to declare war.

"But, at the same time, he states that he has taken every presents the property the lives of his subject, who

A letter from Verona, dated May 7, says:

"A most sanguinary engagement took place yesterday under our very walls, the result of which was that the enemy, three times our number, were finally compelled to retire to Valeggio. The Austrians fought with determined courage, and austained severe loss. General Salis received a bullet in the breast, and fell dead from his horse. Lieut. Colonel Lenzendorf and other officers are amongst the slain. The 10th regiment of German chasseaurs suffered most, and the ranks of the Inilian grenadiers (in the Austrian service) were also greatly thinned. The loss on the Piedmontese side is reported to be very severe. For seven hours the guns kept up one continued cannonade, and many of the balls rolled to the very gates of the city."

Another letter, dated on the evening of the battle, at

many of the bails rolled to the very gates of the city."

Another letter, dated on the evening of the battle, at six, p. m., says that the right wing of the army was commanded by General d'Aspre, the left by General Wratislaw; the troops on the other side of the Adige by General Wedden. The forces of the Piedmontese are reported to have been not under 50,000; they fought with great courage, especially the Swiss riffemen. The Italian troops, under Radetsky, only held their ground for a very short time.

short time.

A very severe struggle took place at San Lucia
San Massimo. Three Austrian companies kept four
talions at bay for six hours, without losing an inc

Count Nugent's headquarters are at Sacle D. PAINE & CO., Contractors and Managers.

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES. LOTTERIES FOR JUNE. Capital \$40,000.
GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY. Class No. 6,
To be drawn in Baltimore, on Saturday, June 10, 1848

SPLENDID SCHEME. \$40,000 | 1 prize of 20,000 | 20 prizes of 10,000 | 20 do 7,500 | 20 do 5,000 | &c., 75 numbers-13 drawn ballots

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50. Certificate of a package of 25 wholes \$130—shares in pro

SUSQUEHANNA CANAL LOTTERY, Class 29. To be drawn in Baltimore, June 14, 1848. \$40,000 capital prize. 20 prizes of \$5,000 each-\$100,000 ! \$40,000 | 1 prize of 740,000 | 1 priz. 5,000 | 1 do 5,000 | 1 do

Sec. dec. Tickets \$12-Haives \$6-Quarters \$3. a package of 26 wholes \$170-

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY, Class 7, To be drawn in Baltimore, June 17, 1848.

SPLENDID SCHEME,

SPLENDID SCHEME,

Capitals \$30,000—\$12,000—\$8,000—\$5,000—20 of \$1,000—

20 of \$600, &c. Tiekets \$10-Halves \$5-Quarters \$2 50. SUSQUEHANNA CANAL LOTTERY.

Class 30, To be drawn in Baltimore, June 21, 1848. GRAND SCHEME. \$25,000 | 3 prizes of 25,000 | 4 do 25,000 | 4 do 6,000 | 20 do 4,000 | &c., Acc., dre. Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2 50. ertificate of a package of 25 wholes \$130—shares portion.

\$60,00). 20 drawn ballots out of 78 numbers. Each package of 26 tickets will contain 20 drawn nur GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY,

Class No. 8. in Baltimore, on Saturday, June 24, 1848

860,000 | 15 prizes of 25,000 | 15 do 12,500 | 20 do 7,000 | 20 do 3,500 | 30 do 2,250 | 30 do 1,210 | 1000 do &c , &c. \$60,000 25,000 12,500 2 prizes of 2 do 2 do Tickets \$20-Halves \$10-Quarters \$5.

(3)-All orders from a distance for tickets, shares, or pages, will be promptly and faithfully attended to.

Address D. PAINE & CO., Managers,
May 25—3inwd&6
Baltimore, Md

PERSONS wishing to obtain the genuine Swam's Panacka and Swam's Vermieres, (which have been recommended by the most celebrated physicians of the United States and Europe for nearly thruy years, for diseases arising from impurity of the blood and debility of the digestive organs), should be careful to observe that the name of SWAIM is spelled correctly on the bottles and labels.

March 22—eod4w

11 By Theodore Dwight, secretary to the convention. One volume, octavo, of 447 pages, cloth binding. Price (balf price) 75 cents.

May 13.

By R. W. DYER. Auctioneer

By R. W. DYER, AuctioneerValuable residence at public sale.

By virtne of a deed of trust, executed on the 13th of
January, 1845, by the late Capt. John T. McLaughlin,
and duly recorded in Liber W. B., No. 113, folio 217, the
subscriber will offer for sale, at the request of the parties
interested, at public auction, on Saturday, the 3d day of
June next ensuing, at 5 o'clock p. m., on the premises, lot
No. 7, and parts of lots Nos. 10 and 11, in square No. 104,
in the city of Washington, situate at the corner of P street
north and 21st street west, formerly the residence of Capt.
McLaughlin. The buildings are in fine order, and form altogether one of the most pleasant residences in the city.

The terms of sale are, one-lifth of the purchase money
to be paid in hand, and the residue in six, twelve, eighteen,
and twenty-four months, in equal proportions; the purchaser to give notes, satisfactorily endorsed, for the deferred
payments, bearing interest from the day of sale, and a deed
of trust on the property, to secure the payment of said
notes; and on compliance with these terms, the trustee
will convey to the purchaser all the right and title vested in
him by the said deed.

In default of compliance with the terms in ten days,
the trustee reserves the right of asselling the property at
the risk and expense of the purchaser. Any person wishing to see the house, can do so on application at the premises.

By order of the trustee:

R. W. DYER,

By order of the trustee: R. W. DYER,

Auctioneer

(c)- Immediately after the above named sale
Capt. McLaughlin's property, on Saturday afternoon, to
3d of June, the subscriber will offer for sale, on the prem
ses, the for of ground in the same square, No. 104, at it
corner of F and 20th streets, fronting 28 feet on F street
and 90 4 12 feet on 20th street, together with the improvements thereon, consisting and 99 4 12 feet on 20th streets, floating 25 feet on F street
and 99 412 feet on 20th street, together with the improve
ments thereon, consisting of a small frame building, now
and for some years past under rent at 84 per month.
Credit will be given for the purchase money till the 1st
of October next, provided the purchase gives undoubted
security for the payment by that day.
May 28—is R. W. DYER, Auctioneer.

Wood and Coal.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States, until Saturday, the first day of July, 1849, at 12 o'clock meridian, for furnishing, for the use of said House, one hundred cords of the best bickory wood, sawing the same into lengths of two feet, and depositing it in the vaults of the Capitol.

Sealed proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for furnishing one hundred ions of the best antimated coal, well broken and screened, to be deposited in the vaults of the Capitol. The wood and coal to be measured and weighted at the expense of the person furnishing the same, and to be delivered and packed away before the first day of October next.

Bond and security, to be approved of by the Clerk, for the due performance of the contract, will be required.

Clerk of House Representatives of the United States.

May 26-t1July.

CRAND Revolution a la Ville de Paris.—The underties and citizens of Washington for the very liberal patron.

HAND Revolution a la Ville de Paris.—The unde I signed respectfully returns his succere thanks to the la dies and citizens of Washington for the very liberal patro age heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to announce that his tee cream salonss are now open for the reception visues, after having undergone a thorough change by the actition of another room and enlargement of the two form ones, which will enable him to serve out ice cream an strawberries to over one hundred persons at a time; and thinks he can asiefy say, without being accused of boas ing, that his rooms, for capacity, beauty of style, and con fort, are not to be equalled by any similar establishment this city.

this city.

The celebrity of his ice cream is so well known that requires no recommendation from him.

C. GAUTIER,

May 30—3t Corner Penn. avenue and 11th st.

ASSESSORY NOTICE.

ASSESSOR'S NOTICE.

A T a meeting of the board of assessors appointed and der the act appointing assessors and providing for the return of all persons subject to the school tax, it was resolved that they should enter upon their duties of assessing this day, the 24th instant, and continue so to do each day till finished. Also, that the first and second days of June between the hours of 2 and 7 o'clock, p. m, be appointed to enable those persons whose names may have been omit ted, to call and have them entered on the lists, if by law subject to the school tax. The following are the places appointed to receive their names:

First ward, at the West market.

Second ward, at McClery and Clements's, corner of 14th street and Pennsylvania avenue.

Third ward, at Charles wanned's grocery, corner of the reet and New York avenue.
Fourth ward, at George Cochrane's tobacconist, 7th street etween D and E streets.
Fifth ward, at the Columbian engine-house
Sixth ward, at R. M. Coombs's grocery, 8th street, be ween I and K streets.
Seventh ward, at Island Hall.
JAMES M. TOWERS, Secretary.

TRAW Mattings and Floor Oil Cloths just receive

per schooner Fairfax, direct from New York.

25 pieces very superior 4-4 straw matting

4-4 colored straw matting

20 " 5-4 and 6-4 white do

5 " 3-4 do do for ste

25 patterns of very superior oil cloths, which will be c 25 patterns of very superior on clouds, which to suit halls or passages of any shape.
Also, constantly on hand, a full assortment of ingrain three-ply, and Venetian carpeting; to all of which winvite the attention of housekeepers.
P. H. HOOE & CO.

MARSHAL'S SALE. MARSHAL'S SALE.

In virtue of a writ of *feri facias*, issued from the clerk's office of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia for the county of Washington, and to me directed, I shall expose to public sale, for cash, on Saurday, the 24th of June next, at the front of the Court House door of said county, a 12 o'clock, m., the following property, viz: Lot of ground distinguished on the Pian of Washington City as lot No. 7 in square No. 817, and bounded as follows: Beginning a the corner of 4th street south and Capitol street east, and running due east on a line with said Capitol street east and running due east on a line with said Capitol street east feet east; thence due south the width of 18 feet to the read of said lot, and about 100 feet deep, having a one and a hal story frame dwelling-house thereon, seized and levied upon as the property of Columbus Harrison, and sold to satisfy judicials No. 66 to March term, 1848, in favor of Balnam Burch.

Marshal of the District of Columbia.

May 24—dts

May 24-dts

European House,

Pennsylvania avenue, between 14th and 15th streets.

THE subscriber takes pleasure to inform his friends THE subscriber takes pleasure to inform his friends and the public, that he will be happy to accommodate a few-more bearders, with or without rooms, on very reasonable terms. He can also provide families with inruished or unfurnished rooms. He will continue his French and American restaurant, and will have dinner served up in and out the house on the shortest notice, in superior style, as he is determined to supply his larder with the best the market affords. His bar is supplied with the choicest liquors and wines, and he particularly recommends the fince y juleps and cobblers.

Visiters having business at the departments, will find his house very convenient, as it is notated in the immediation.

Visiters having business at the departments, will find his house very convenient, as it is ionated in the immediate vicinity of the various public offices.

Breakfast, from 74 to 10 o'clock, for 274 cents. Lunch, from 11 till 2 o'clock, at the very low price of 64 cents; and dinner, from 35 to 45 o'clock, for 50 cents. Supper, from 7 till 8 o'clock, at 25 cents.

He feels assured that those who favor him with a cell, will repeat their visits, as he intends to do his very best to make all comfortable who give him their patronage. He also speaks the French and German languages.

May 24—Staw2m.

REMALE HOUSE SERVANT.-For sale a first rate washer and ironer, and chambermaid, under 3 C cook, washer and ironer, and chambermaid, u ears old, of the strongest constitution, and correct abits. Inquire E street, 3 doors west of 10th. May 27—cod3t

HORSES FOR SALE. Just arrived at the National Stables several pairs of very extra fine harness horses.

Also several single saddle and harness horses of extra chia WALKER & KIMMELL. May 30-3teod*

To Contractors for Masonry.

Engineer's Office Balt. & Onio Railroad,
Baltimore, May 15, 1818.

Proposals, under seal, and suitably endorsed, will be received by the undersigned up to Saturday, the lot June proxime, inclusive, for the construction of two large stone viaduets u on the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, over the Little Patuxent river near the Savage Factory and Northwest Branch at Biadens burg.

urg.
These viaduets will be heavy structures, well worthy th

roposals

By order of the President and Directors:
BENJ. H. LATROBE, May 25-eo6t City Election-Personal and School Taxes.

Collecton's Office, May 27, 1848. NOTICE is hereby given, that, by authority of the la recently passed by Congress, amending the city che ter, an annual school tax of one dollar has been levied the opporation apon every white male resident of the ci-over twenty-one years of age, which is required by law be paid in addition to all other personal taxes due previo

voting.

In order as far as practicable to avoid the inconvenience to out as far as practicable to avoid the inconvenience to vote: attending the payment of taxes by so many persons at the polis, the collector gives notice that he will at end in his office every day during the ensuing week until its o'clock, for the purpose of receiving taxes.

All payments are required to be in specie, or bank notes of the District or Baltimore.

A. RUTHWELL,
May 23—dlw

Collector

\$10,000 to \$15,000 for investment in Slaves.

Solid separation, families will be taken.

Proposals are invited by letter, addressed to A. B., Washington city, postage paid, at any time between this and the let of July.

CITY OF WASHINGTON.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 2, 1848.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1, 1848. The Senate was called to order by the Secretary; when on motion by Mr. Bentou, seconded by Mr. Mangum, Congress, (being a re-hash of Mr. Rockwell's speeches, Mr. Atchison was unanimously appointed President pro

and Mr. Sturgeon.
Mr. Atchison said he must be permitted to return his thanks—his sincere thanks—for the honor just conferred on him. He was not vain enough to think that his qualifications had led to this distinguished mark of confidence but he would say that it would be his constant effort

Ohio—1st, in favor of the reduction of the price of public lands on either side of the Wabash and Miami rivers; and sustained; whilst Mr. Rockwell, Mr. Strohm, and his d, asking that the ordinance of 1757, relating to slavery, committee, will stand convicted of the most enormous extended to any new territory acquired by the United tates; 3d, asking the reduction of postage on letters and newspapers; 4th, in relation to apprepriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors; and four other resolutions, expressive of the opinions of the legislature as to the war in Mexico, and the course of Mr. Corwin on the spirit of ultraism. What would have been the con-Mr. Butler, from the Committee on the Judiciary, re

of the United States for the western district of Virginia four copies of Little & Brown's edition of the Laws of the United States, with amendments. Also, from the same committee, House bill for the relief of Levi H. Corson, without amendment.

Mr. Rusk, from the Committee on Military Affairs, re

ported House bill to refund money for expenses incurred, and subsistence and transportation furnished for the use of the volunteers during the present war, before mustered and received into the service of the United States, with

On motion of Mr. Rusk, the Senate proceeded to co Mr. Turney moved to amend the bill by inserting the

Mr. Turney moved to amend the bill by inserting the following section:

"Be it further enacted, That in refunding moneys under this act, and the resolution which it amends, it shall be lawful to pay interest at the rate of six per cent. per en num in all sums advanced by States, corporation, or individuals, in all cases where the State, corporation, or individuals, in all cases where the State, corporation, or individual paid or lost the interest, or is liable to ray it."

Mr. Downs presented a memorial from judges and members of the bar of New Orleans, asking that the rules of all precedings in United States.

On motion by Mr. Davis of Mississippi,

Resolved, That one thousand additional copies of the re-port of the regents of the Smithsonian Institute be printed or the use of the Senate.

On motion by Mr. Atherton, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Depart-

for other purposes.

The amendment submitted by Mr. Bell for the payme of \$53 30 to the Cherokees (per capita) who refused to move to the west of the Mississippi, being under consid-

Mr. Bell explained his amendment, and was followe by Mr. Atherton against the reception of the proposition Mr. Badger made a few remarks; after which, the furthe consideration of the bill was postponed until to-morrow. On motion of Mr. Bright, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to establish the territorial govern

The question being on the amendment moved by Mr Hale, a discussion arose, in which Messrs. Butler, Bright, Westcott, Hale, Calhoun, Miller, Dickinson, Bagby, and Foote took part. In the course of this discussion out the 13th section of the bill which relates to the question of slavery; and pending this motion, the Senate ad

journed.

In the House, the morning hour was occupied with debate upon the motion to print the majority report of the Committee on Public Expenditures, reviewing the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the state of the finances, and the proposition to postpone the subject ten days for the minority report, without coming to any yote.

The consideration of the special order was then taken up in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Thompson of Indiana in the chair,) being the bill making appropriations for the naval service for the year nding June 30, 1849.

Mr. Vinton explained the several items of the bill.

Mr. Rhett spoke an hour on the subject of the power of Congress to legislate for Territories—supporting the principles involved in the late Virginia resolutions upon this subject.

Mr. Venable followed, and addressed the committee

similar ground.

mittee rose, and The House adjourned

The Treasury Report. The National Intelligencer of yesterday contains a re-

Expenditures, assailing the accuracy of certain tables of the Register of the Treasury appended to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury-namely, tables A, B, G, &c. The errors alleged by the whig committee to be found in these tables, are imputed to the Secretary of the but the tables of another most worthy, distinct, and independent officer of the government-tables which he annual report of the Secretary, and which tables, thus furnished, it is the duty of the Secretary to communitables, the Secretary of the Treasury is no more respon-Whatever errors exist in this case in these tables, are erclerks in that office; and, we will add, these are the same whig clerks who, and whose books, are so greatly praised in this very report of the whig committee. This is a certain fact, so far as any error exists, and will be placed beyond all doubt and controversy. We feel called upon, however, to vindicate these whig clerks from nearly all the errors imputed to their tables by this whig [committee; and to add, that it will soon be shown and proved that this wing committee, in their report, have themselves made frequent, repeated, and most enormous errors-errors in the mode of keeping accounts errors in the process, in form, and in substance; and errors in amounts and results, ranging from thousands to tens and hundreds of thousands of dollars; and, in some cases, the errors of this whig committee amount to several millions of dollars, and to nearly half the revenue of the government. It is also an undisputed and undeniable fact, that the Secretary had no notice, or even suspicion, of this investigation, until after the comnittee had written and adopted their report. Thus the Secretary was tried and condemned unheard. We say condemned; for although the whig committee expressly exonerate the Secretary from any "design of misleading Congress or the public," and "exculpate the Secretary om the suspicion of any improper motive," yet the proceeding was a trial without notice, on the charge of tionally) to Congress and the public-charges on which

judgment should not have been pronounced, without no ce and opportunity for defence. The object is palpable the report is made with a view to destroy the effect of the Secretary's report, and therefore this paper of the whig committee is published in the Intelligencer before it is ordered to be printed by Congress. We say let Con gress print it by all means, and let it become a documento Congress, (being a re-hash of Mr. Rockwell's speeches.) ous and abourd errors of Mr. Rockwell and of the whiz committee. And Mr. Rockwell and this whig committee having had nearly six months to elaborate this compilation of follies and errors, let only two weeks from this date be allowed to the democratic members of the comto mittee to complete the minority report, which they have a discharge the duties faithfully and impartially.

On motion by Mr. Benton, the usual notification of the official form of Mr. Beckwall and of Mr. Schwall and Mr. Schwall and of Mr. Schwall and of Mr. Schwall and Mr. Schwal official form, of Mr. Rockwell, and of Mr. Strohm and appointment was ordered to be sent to the President, and of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Allen presented resolutions of the legislature of cratic report be printed also. Let both reports be heard, errors-unintentional, no doubt, but still errors-frequent, repeated, and of the greatest magnitude.

The Danger not yet over. The republican party is exposed to great danger from

ported the joint resolution of the House authorizing the Secretary of State to furnish the clerk of the district court. Could our present glorious constitution ever have been nately insisted upon carrying out their peculiar opinions formed to bless the nation, unless it had been conceived in the spirit of conciliation and of compromise? Can it be preserved, but in a similar spirit Can its true friends (the republican party) be maintained without the union of the democrats of the North and of the democrats of the South? And car that union be maintained, if each pertinaciously per sists upon carrying out its peculiar opinions? Con cession is essential to harmony, and harmony to union It is in vain that any man presumes to be a democrat in faith, if in works he thwarts the great party to which he professes to belong, by running into altraisms and opposing its nominations. How can the northern democrat expect the co-operation of the south by rushing into extreme ground? or how can the southern democrat expect the aid of the north, if he dwells only upon those points on which they may disagree, and passes over those great principles on which they for tunately agree? We plant ourselves upon the platform of all proceedings in United States courts in civil cases of the resolutions of the Baltimore Convention We have conform with the practice of the State courts of Louisall agreed upon those grounds. We can agree upon them again. But if, departing from this platform, we create new issues upon which all cannot agree-it printed the northern democrats stand upon the Wilmot proviso. and the southern democrats are dividing and subdividing upon abstractions, how can we expect that union of el fort which amounts to success? We regret and we deprecate all such schisms. They

President. We are aware, indeed, that Mr. Calhoun is putting forth another doctrine, which is as much to be deprecated as whigery itself. He and his clique are not willing to support our republican nominee, nor may they support the whig candidate. Their excuse for avoiding either alternative is, that they would rather see the election of President pass into Conconfess we have no confidence in the judgment of any we ought to be driven, as it is the only alternative

meet-the ultra barnburners of New York, and the ultra abstractionists of South Carolina. The best practical, available, perhaps the only groun I for adjusting the difficulty, country. Such a spirit of compromise is presented in the neutrality of the federal government upon the subject, as laid down in the noble resolutions of the Baltimore Convention, and in the Tennessee letter of General Cass. Such a spirit of compromise has already upon two

The Empire City in the Field! A Good Sign from New York.

Since the above remarks were written, we find in the New York papers the following resolutions, adopted by Trea-ury as errors made by him. Now, even if these the Democratic Republican General Committee of the errors existed, they are not in the tables of the Secretary, city and county of New York. This committee has been understood heretofore to be composed, in at least three fourths of its whole number, of men in favor of the Utica that officer is required by law to prepare, to accompany convention and of the organization resulting from it. It is undoubtedly a body of no small influence upon the barnburner portion of the New York democracy, both in cate to Congress. Even, then, if errors existed in these the city and in the State. We hail these resolutions from such a quarter, passed as they are by a two-thirds sible for them, than he would be for an error in the sur- vote, as conclusive evidence that, in the city of New vey of the public lands, which might occur in the tables York at least, the main portion of those democrats of the furnished the Secretary by the head of that bureau rank and file, who have hitherto professed barnburnerism, are resolved henceforth to profess barnburnerism rors of whig derks in the office of the Register of the no longer and no more than barnburnerism shall Treasury; for these very tables were prepared exclusively be compatible with a cordial and efficient support of by two very able, well-known, and distinguished whig (in their own language) "the illustrious hero and states man, Lewis Cass, for the office of President of the United States, and of the gallant William O. Butler for Vice

We hail this good sign from the democratic masses of New York with the utmost cordiality. We exhort them, in the words of their resolution, "to bury all the dissensions" which have so long crippled their power, and dimmed the lustre of their great name in our Union. The time has now fully come when the masses-the rank and file of our party in New York-should rise up in their strength, and demand this thing from the men whom they have elevated into a leading position among them. We do not at all doubt that nineteen-twentieths of the democratic voters of the State of New York are, at this moment, as desirous as ever to see the democratic party succeed in this canvass. We do not doubt that, in an im mense and overwhelming majority, they are willing to support, to the utmost of their ability, the election of Cass and Butler. Such was the pledge given in their name by the Syracuse and Albany delegation at Baltimore. We have no doubt that, in refusing to confirm that pledge, the Utica delegation wholly mistook the feeling, if not of the convention that sent them there, at least of the electors by whom the members of that very convention were sent to Utica. The resolutions of the New York committee are in proof of this. The meeting communicating erroneous statements (however uninten- of response and ratification called in the Park for Monday, the 12th instant, will doubtless be yet further and

dition of our fathers, if the North or the South had obsti-

nt, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes for the year ending June 30, 1849, and will lead inevitably to our defeat. Those who injulge in them would start at the name of whig; but they are substantially the allies of whices. They are assisting them to bring about their designs, and to elect their whig gress, than support the nominee of the convention. politician who would rush to this direful alternative Save us, we pray the country, from another election by Foote took part. In the course of this discussion, Mr. Hale withdrew his amendment, and Mr. Westcott also withdrew his proposition. Mr. Bright moved to strike trigues and corruptions, and from the gross inequality of voting which it involves. It is the last extremity to which which is recognised by the constitution. It is as desperate an ultraism as the repudiation of all compromises, or as the adoption of whigery itself. We can co-operate with no such schemes, no such politicians. In a word, the republican party has both extremes to

is in a fair compromise between the two sections of ou occasions-the admission of Missouri and of Texas into till the end of his hour upon the same subject; taking the Union-prevailed, to the general acceptance of the North and of the South. We will cheerfully acquiesce in that the South will do so likewise. Virginia and other southern States have so declared in their recent resolutions; and we regard such a course as the only practica ble mode of settling the difference between the South and port from the whig portion of the Committee of Public the North, as to new territories. It is the life boat that is to be launched in the midst of the surging waves.